

ALIA SHEYA

**HON. ED PERLMUTTER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 17, 2008*

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Alia Sheya, who has received the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Alia Sheya is a student at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Alia Sheya is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential that students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations once again to Alia Sheya for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character to all her future accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF CARROLL  
SHELBY**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 17, 2008*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Carroll Shelby, a true visionary in the automotive industry, to honor his receipt for the Automotive Industry Executive of the Year's Lifetime Achievement Award.

Born January 11, 1923 in Texas, Carroll Hall Shelby served admirably in the U.S. Air Force as a flight instructor and test pilot during World War II. After his service with the military, Shelby began what would become a decorated and distinguished career as a professional automobile racer. Named Sports Illustrated's Driver of the Year in 1956 and 1957, Carroll Shelby was also inducted into both the International MotorSports Hall of Fame and the Automobile Hall of Fame.

Mr. Shelby's influence on the racing world as a driver was only exceeded by his impact as an automotive designer, securing his legacy as an industry luminary through the many innovations and designs that have shaped and reshaped the cars we drive today. Some of the most beautiful and powerful cars ever made, including the Ford GT40, the Ford Shelby Mustangs, and the Dodge Viper, are the product of his vision and expertise.

Beyond his achievements in the automotive realm, Carroll Shelby has demonstrated his compassion through his commitment to the Carroll Shelby Children's Foundation, a charity he established to help children in need of heart and kidney transplants. His work with this foundation has helped many families and has fueled research that will help save even more lives throughout the future.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements and service of Carroll Shelby. His many contributions to the automotive industry and the country represent his commitment to excellence, and I wish congratulations for receiving this prestigious award.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEACHING  
AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT COL-  
LECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS  
ACT**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 17, 2008*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Teaching and Research Assistant Collective Bargaining Rights Act. This legislation will restore the right of graduate assistants to organize and bargain for better wages and working conditions under the National Labor Relations Act, NLRA.

Graduate assistants across this country have seen their workloads dramatically increase in recent years. As many colleges and universities try to cut costs they have relied on graduate students to take on a larger role and more responsibility: They teach classes, develop course curriculum, grade student papers, and provide counseling. One reason for this trend is simple—graduate student teachers are paid a fraction of what faculty earn. Confronted with this economic reality, graduate assistants, many of whom have families to support, have sought to exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively for a better deal.

Right on cue, as it has done with millions of other workers, the Bush NLRB quickly stripped away the right of graduate teaching students to join a union and have a voice at the bargaining table. The National Labor Relations Board's, NLRB, 2004 decision in Brown University overturned prior precedent and found that graduate assistants are not employees under the NLRA and therefore not afforded the rights and protections of the Act. This decision has stripped away the right of over 51,000 teaching assistants, research assistants and proctors to bargain for better wages and working conditions at 1,561 private universities.

Thousands of graduate assistants continue to light for the right to join a union. At public universities in 14 States, graduate assistants are already afforded the right to join unions. According to the Coalition of Graduate Employee Unions, there are approximately 23 unions on more than 60 campuses in the United States, including the University of Michigan, the University of Massachusetts, and the University of California.

The Teaching and Research Assistant Collective Bargaining Rights Act is simple. It will amend Section 2(3) of the NLRA to clarify that the term "employee" includes any graduate student who is performing work for compensation at the direction of the institution. As employees, these workers would have the right to organize and bargain collectively under the NLRA. This bill restores prior precedent. As the NLRA covers only private sector workers, State schools are not affected by the Brown University decision or this legislation.

The Teaching and Research Assistant Collective Bargaining Rights is about fundamental fairness and justice. It will restore the right to thousands of hardworking graduate employees to bargain for better wages and working conditions. I urge all of my colleagues to support this country's graduate teaching assistants and support this legislation.

HONORING 108 YEARS OF SILENT  
SERVICE**HON. JOE COURTNEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 17, 2008*

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the honor of participating in a wreath laying ceremony at the United States Navy Memorial to mark the 108th anniversary of the submarine force. The ceremony, held in front of the memorial's "Lone Soldier," was a moving tribute to the proud heritage of our submarine force and the dedicated submariners who have silently protected our Nation for more than 100 years. And, over the last weekend, I was proud to attend Naval Submarine Base Groton's annual submarine birthday ball.

For over a century, sailors have embarked on dangerous service in a place where human life was never meant to exist in order to silently protect our Nation. There is an irony to the fact that while our Nation owes much of its security over the past century to the submarine force, most Americans will never truly know all that the "silent service" has done to protect us.

2008 is an especially important year in the history of the submarine force, as it marks the 50th anniversary of the USS *Nautilus*' (SSN-571) journey across the North Pole in 1958, an unprecedented achievement by our sailors at a critical time for our Nation. The men aboard her on her historic journey set the pace for all those who followed in their footsteps.

Much has changed about our submarine force and the role of our submariners since the USS *Holland* (SS-1) first set sail in 1900. In World War I and World War II, our submarines were not much more than surface ships that could submerge for a short period before surfacing. Yet, in very dangerous conditions and with high casualty rates, submariners sank an estimated 6 million tons of enemy merchant ships and sank nearly one-third of the Japanese Navy's warships. The cost of their efforts were high: 52 submarines and over 3,600 men, at a rate of nearly one in four, were lost in the war. But their sacrifice helped bring us to victory and proved the submarine's role in the defense of our Nation.

In the Cold War, submariners played a key role as a critical strategic deterrent in our protracted struggle with the Soviet Union. Silently patrolling in waters across the world, our attack and ballistic missile submarine crews helped to secure an uneasy peace by ensuring that we were ready to respond at any moment. There were no victory medals when it was over, no parades for the countless young men who served on these critical yet silent front lines, but there is no doubt our Nation is forever indebted to them and the era they helped us overcome.

And, as the Cold War ended and new challenges emerged, the modern attack submarine fleet, consisting of the Los Angeles- and Virginia-class, emerged as our Nation's front line defense. Today, our submariners are no less critical than the eras preceding us. We use submarines extensively around the globe, using their stealth to covertly gather intelligence briefed at the highest levels of our government. They are adapting and growing